The Universal Chronicle, AND WESTMINSTER JOURNAL.

NUMB. 97.

To be Publiſhed every SATURDAY, Price Two-Pence Half-Penny.

From SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, to SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1760.

The IDLER. No. 96.

Mr. IDLER,

IT is, I think, univerſally agreed, that ſeldom any Good is gotten by Complaint; yet we find that few forbear to complain, but thoſe who are afraid of being reproached as the Authours of their own Miſeries. I hope therefore for the common Permiſſion, to lay my Caſe before you and your Readers, by which I ſhall diſburthen my Heart, though I cannot hope to receive either Aſſiſtance or Conſolation.

I am a Trader, and owe my Fortune to Frugality and Induſtry. I began with little; but by the eaſy and obvious Method of ſpending leſs than I gain, I have every Year added ſomething to my Stock, and expect to have a Seat in the Common Council at the next Election.

My Wife, who was as prudent as myſelf, died ſix Years ago, and left me one Son and one Daughter, for whoſe Sake I reſolved never to marry again, and rejected the Overtures of Mrs. *Squeeze*, the Broker's Widow, who had ten thouſand Pounds at her own Diſpoſal.

I bred my Son at a School near *Iſlington*, and when he had learned Arithmetick, and wrote a good Hand, I took him into the Shop, deſigning, in about ten Years, to retire to *Stratford* or *Hackney*, and leave him eſtabliſhed in the Buſineſs.

In four Years he was diligent and ſedate, entered the Shop before it was opened, and when it was ſhut, always examined the Pins of the Window. In any Intermiſſion of Buſineſs it was his conſtant Practice to peruſe the Ledger. I had always great Hopes of him, when I obſerved how ſorrowfully he would ſhake his Head over a bad Debt, and how eagerly he would liſten to me, when I told him that he might, at one Time or other, become an Alderman.

We lived together with mutual Confidence, till unluckily a Viſit was paid him by two of his School-fellows, who were placed, I ſuppoſe, in the Army, becauſe they were fit for nothing better: They came glittering in the military Dreſs, accoſted their old Acquaintance, and invited him to a Tavern, where, as I have been ſince informed, they ridiculed the Meanneſs of Commerce, and wondered how a Youth of Spirit could ſpend the Prime of Life behind a Counter.

I did not ſuſpect any Miſchief. I knew my Son was never without Money in his Pocket, and was better able to pay his Reckoning than his Companions, and expected to ſee him return triumphing in his own Advantages, and congratulating himſelf that he was not one of thoſe who expoſe their Head to Muſket Bullets for three Shillings a Day.

He returned ſullen and thoughtful; I ſuppoſed him ſorry for the hard Fortune of his Friends, and tried to comfort him by ſaying that the War would ſoon be at an End, and that, if they had any honeſt Occupation, Half-pay would be a pretty Help. He looked at me with Indignation; and, ſnatching up his Candle, told me, as he went up the Stairs, that *he hoped to ſee a Battle yet.*

Why he ſhould hope to ſee a Battle I could not conceive, but let him go quietly to ſleep away his Folly. Next Day he made two Miſtakes in the firſt Bill, diſobliged a Cuſtomer by ſurly Anſwers, and dated all his Entries in the Journal in a wrong Month. At Night he met his military Companions again, came home late, and quarrelled with the Maid.

From this fatal Interview he has gradually loſt all his laudable Paſſions and Deſires. He ſoon grew uſeleſs in the Shop, where, indeed, I did not willingly truſt him any longer; for he often miſtook the Price of Goods to his own Loſs, and once gave a promiſſory Note inſtead of a Receipt.

I did not know to what Degree he was corrupted, till an honeſt Taylor gave me Notice that he had beſpoken a laced Suit, which was to be left for him at a Houſe kept by the Siſter of one of my Journeymen. I went to this clandeſtine Lodging, and find, to my Amazement, all the Ornaments of a fine Gentleman, which I know not yet whether he has taken upon Credit, or purchaſed with Money ſubducted from the Shop.

This Detection has made him deſperate. He now openly declares his Reſolution to be a Gentleman; ſays that his Soul is too great for a Counting-houſe; ridicules the Converſation of City Taverns; talks of new Plays, and Boxes, and Ladies; gives Dutcheſſes for his Toaſts; carries Silver, for Readineſs, in his Waiſtcoat-pocket, and comes home at Night in a Chair, with ſuch Thunders at the Door, as have more than once brought the Watchmen from their Stands.

Little Expences will not hurt us; and I could forgive a few juvenile Frolicks, if he would be careful of the Main; but his favourite Topick is Contempt of Money, which, he ſays, is of no uſe but to be ſpent. Riches, without Honour, he holds empty Things; and once told me to my Face, that wealthy Plodders were only Purveyors for Men of Spirit.

He is always impatient in the Company of his old Friends, and ſeldom ſpeaks till he is warmed with Wine; he then entertains us with Accounts that we do not deſire to hear, of Intrigues among Lords and Ladies, and Quarrels between Officers of the Guards; ſhews a Miniature on his Snuff-box, and wonders that any Man can look upon the new Dancer without Rapture.

All this is very provoking, and yet all this might be born, if the Boy could ſupport his Pretenſions. But whatever he may think, he is yet far from the Accompliſhments which he has endeavoured to purchaſe at ſo dear a Rate. I have watched him in publick Places. He ſneaks in like a Man that knows he is where he ſhould not be; he is proud to catch the ſlighteſt Salutation, and often claims it when it is not intended. Other Men receive Dignity from Dreſs, but my Booby looks always more meanly for his Finery. Dear Mr. *Idler*, tell him what muſt at laſt become of a Fop, whom Pride will not ſuffer to be a Trader, and whom long Habits in a Shop forbid to be a Gentleman.

I am, *&c.*

TIM. WAINSCOT.

THE [No. 942. WESTMINSTER JOURNAL.

By THO. TOUCHIT, of *Spring Gardens*, Eſq;

Continuation of the Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Stephen Oppoſition, *Eſq;*

EVERY Mortal blamed *Cromwell*, for his Treatment of poor *Stephen*, to whom he lay under the greateſt Obligations. But he was not a Man to be touched by Reproaches, and he fairly owned that he had made uſe of *Stephen* only as a Tool. He did not even viſit him all the Time of his Illneſs. After *Cromwell's* Death, *Stephen*

made ſeveral Efforts to appear again in the World, but they were very ineffectual; *Fleetwood* and *Lambert* did what they could to recover him, but all was in vain. The Madneſs into which the Nation was thrown, by the Reſtoration, had very near put a total End to his Life; but being bleſſed with a ſound Conſtitution, he lived till five Years after the Reſtoration, and taking a Tour to *Dunkirk*, he recovered a-pace.

The firſt Indication of Vigour he gave, was, againſt the Earl of *Clarendon*, whom he fairly drove out of the Kingdom, and getting acquainted with Sir *Anthony Aſhley Cooper*, and other *Bucks of the firſt Head*, he found Means to re-inſtate himſelf in his Place of Gentleman Uſher, which he maintained during all the Reign of *Charles* the IId. He had the Honour to introduce to that Monarch, Sir *Anthony*, who, by his Means, was created Lord Chancellor of *England*, the Earl of *Danby*, whom he placed at the Head of the Treaſury, and many other Perſons of great Diſtinction. Tho' the merry Monarch had a mortal Averſion at *Stephen*, yet he was too indolent to turn him out of his Employment, and *Stephen*, during all his Reign, made a very tearing Figure. It is true, he was not always conſiſtent with himſelf; ſometimes he was a Whig, and ſometimes he was a Tory, but having ſtill a Hankering after his old City Friends, his former Diſeaſe recurred upon him, and at certain Times he was quite frantic. Getting acquainted with Lord *Ruſſel*, and ſome other Gentlemen, who were extremely zealous againſt Popery, and Arbitrary Power, he procured as many *Papiſts*, and *Jeſuits*, as he could poſſibly lay his Hands upon, to be hanged at *Tyburn*, without any Manner of Crime being proved againſt them, and, indeed, againſt all Poſſibility of their being guilty. The Duke of *York*, finding *Stephen* deſtroying his Friends in this Manner, thought it worth his while to buy him off, and then *Stephen* found Means to get Lord *Ruſſel's* Head cut off, and thoſe of ſeveral others of his Friends, with juſt as little Reaſon, as he had cut off the Head of Lord *Stafford*, and hang'd the *Jeſuits* before.

But, during all this Time, *Stephen* ſtill maintained his Poſt of Gentleman Uſher to the King, and introduced to Court, all his Friends, who met with a moſt gracious Reception, when they were recommended by *Stephen*. He fell, indeed, into ſome Diſcredit during the latter End of King *Charles's* Reign, and it was generally thought, that had that Monarch lived a Year or two longer than he did, *Stephen* muſt have come to a moſt fatal Cataſtrophe.

James the IId, tho' he had a moſt mortal Averſion to *Stephen*, made uſe of him, but in a very awkward Manner, for he put him out of his old Tract, and *Stephen* loſt all Manner of Credit, even amongſt his own Friends, by becoming the Tool of Popery, under Pretext of befriending a general Liberty of Conſcience, which, in Fact, was intended intirely for the Benefit of *Papiſts*. *Stephen's* Talents, therefore, in this Reign, may be ſaid to have been wrapped up in a Napkin, neither do we know of any Figure he made, till after the Revolution.

The Acceſſion of King *William* to the Crown of *Britain*, brought on *Stephen's* Golden Days. That Monarch took *Stephen* into his moſt intimate Confidence, and regarded him as the greateſt Man in *England*. It muſt be owned, that *Stephen* did not make a very decent uſe of the Favour he met with at Court: He, ſeveral Times, as the ſaying is, made a Hole in his Manners, and ſometimes he even forgot to preſerve thoſe Appearances, that had formerly recommended him. By getting into high Living, his Brain was again diſordered, and he uſed to talk to the King in a Manner that no Gentleman would uſe towards a Shoeblack; ſo that, at one Time, his Majeſty was even reſolved to leave his Crown and Kingdom on *Stephen's* Account. But, notwithſtanding all the perſonal Ill-will, which King *William* had againſt *Stephen*, he ſtill maintained his Place of Gentleman Uſher, and had the Honour to introduce to his Majeſty almoſt all the Miniſters he had. This vaſt Torrent of Succeſs and good Fortune, in Time, drove *Stephen* quite mad, and towards the End of King *William's* Reign, upon the Partition Treaty, he ſwore moſt bitterly, that he would hang every Servant his Majeſty had, and he had actually prepared Halters for that Purpoſe. His beſt Friends, however, became aſhamed of him, and he could find no-body now to keep him Company, excepting a Parcel of Jacobites and Tories, during the firſt three Years of Queen *Ann's* Reign. He then commenced a moſt violent Tory, and finding that the Queen had a ſecret Inclination to favour him, he exerciſed his Place as Gentleman Uſher, with ſuch Succeſs, that he introduced to her Majeſty all the Tories, and Jacobites of the Kingdom, without her knowing any Thing of the Matter. He had no ſooner done this than he turned Tail, and in the beginning of *George* the Iſt's Reign, he kicked them all out of Court, and ſwore, in his uſual homely, coarſe Style, that he would live and die with the Whigs; and from that Time *Stephen* commenced Whig. This was thought to be a very ſtrange Phœnomenon. It was a new Thing for *Stephen*, to differ with People of his own Way of thinking, the Government, at that Time, being profeſſedly Whig; he had the good Fortune, however, to be looked upon as a moſt profound Politician, and Mr. *Walpole*, who had taken him by the Hand, towards the latter End of Queen *Ann's* Reign, found his Acquaintance ſo convenient, that they entered into a freſh Alliance together, under Pretext of keeping all Foreigners and *Hanoverians* out of his Majeſty's Councils. This Pretext was ſo plauſible, that *Stephen* become more powerful than ever; and he even had Credit enough to Introduce Sir *Robert* to his Majeſty, in Quality of firſt Miniſter of State. But as I am now drawing near to the Time, when our preſent moſt excellent Miniſter grew intimate with *Stephen*, I muſt reſerve the Detail of what is to follow to my next.

[*To be continued and concluded in our next.*]

Monday, February 4.

From the London Gazette.

Freyberg in Saxony, Jan. 16.

HIS Pruſſian Majeſty, finding it impoſſible to attack the poſt of Dippoldeſwalda, and the froſt increaſing to an extreme degree, thought proper, on the 12th inſtant, to withdraw his troops from Pretzſchendorff and Frauenſtein; and, ſince that time, has fixed his head-quarters here. The enemy did not even attempt to harraſs the rear guard of theſe corps in their march hither. The Hereditary Prince of Brunſwick came to this place, along with the King of Pruſſia, on Saturday morning; and, the ſame day, part of the troops under his command, marched to Odern, where they were to halt the next day, and the day after to go on to Chemnitz. The Auſtrian General Harſch, it is ſaid, is marching through Bohemia by Luſatia into Saxony; and General Fouquet, with the Pruſſian troops in Sileſia, has orders to attend his motions. The Auſtrian General Beck ſtill continues in the neighbourhood of Groſſen Hayn; and his Royal Highneſs Prince Henry of Pruſſia keeps the ſame poſition he has ſo long been in. Marſhal Daun has yet made no movement ſince the King of Pruſſia withdrew his troops from Pretzſchendorff and Frauenſtein, except that the Auſtrians took poſſeſſion of that latter poſt on the 12th.

Hague, Jan. 25. By the laſt advices from Prince Ferdinand's head-quarters at Marbourg of the 18th inſtant, we are informed, that on that morning the army began their march to their reſpective winter-quarters: his Serene Highneſs's head quarters, it is ſuppoſed, will be fixed at Paderborn. The Britiſh troops are to have theirs at Oſnabrug, and in the neighbourhood thereof, where they will arrive on the 28th inſtant. [*London Gazette.*]

Advices by two Mails from Holland, *and five from* Flanders.

Vienna, Jan. 16. The court ſent an expreſs yeſterday to Gen. Laudohn, with orders to bring his army nearer to that of M. Daun, in order the better to ſupport his operations. According to the laſt advices received from the latter, dated the 13th inſt. nothing intereſting had happened, except the arrival of a reinforcement of eleven battalions from the troops commanded by Gen. Harſch. Advice having been received, that a body of 6000 Pruſſians commanded by Gen. de Schmettau is making incurſions into Upper Luſatia, ſome detachments are marched that way to oppoſe the enemy's deſigns.

Hamburgh. Jan. 21. The laſt letters from Peterſburg adviſe, that the Court of Ruſſia will not deliver up the Count de Hordt to Sweden, but will confine him for life as a priſoner of State in the caſtle of Peterſbourg. The demand made of him by the Court of Sweden was founded upon a convention ſettled between the two Courts in the reign of Charles XII. which ſtipulated, that both powers ſhould deliver up ſuch priſoners of ſtate as might eſcape into the others dominions. Perhaps the Court of Sweden, conſidering the unhappy conſequences which might reſult from the giving him up, after the threats of his Pruſſian Majeſty, may have thought proper not to inſiſt upon a ſtrict compliance with the old Convention.

The report of a Convention being ſettled between the King of Pruſſia and Marſhal Daun, by which the two armies were to act no more offenſively till after the 1ſt of May next, is ſo far from being true, that on the contrary the diſpoſition of things in Saxony ſeems to tend to new operations. The Ruſſians, who are ſaid to have deſigned to ſurprize the town of Colberg during the froſt, are defeated in the execution of their intention by the thaw.

Franckfort, Jan. 20. Its pretended that Marſhal Broglio has intimated to the Landgrave of Heſſe-Darmſtadt that he muſt ſend hither a certain quantity of firewood, for which he ſhould be paid at the rate of eight German florins per corde; and that in caſe he does not comply with this, there would be a neceſſity for laying waſte the foreſts of the Landgraviate.

Liege, Jan. 20. The States of this Principality have agreed to furniſh the French troops that are to winter in this country with every thing neceſſary, on condition that on their arrival in the quarters allotted for them, they give an exact account of their number of men and horſes.

Marpourg, Jan. 22. The Marquis of Granby, and ſeveral other Engliſh Officers of Diſtinction, are preparing to ſet out for England.

Hague, Jan. 27. The poſts from ſeveral parts of Germany are not arrived, owing to the badneſs of the roads.

Utrecht, Jan. 27. The thaw has ſwelled the river Leck to ſuch a degree as gives us no ſmall uneaſineſs: the waters are already riſen 42 inches beyond the mark appointed for ringing the alarm-bell.

Paris, Jan. 25. A company of Merchants have contracted to fit out three ſhips of 74 guns each, two frigates of 32 guns, and two large flutes of about 800 tons burthen. They are to carry 400 tons of warlike ſtores to Martinico, and on that condition the King permits them to enjoy all the profit that may ariſe from the reſt of their cargoes, together with the prizes they may take. M. de la Touche Treville is to have the command of this little ſquadron.

As the Court does not intend to make any great efforts next year by ſea, orders have been ſent to diſarm the men of war that lie in the River Vilaine, and to ſend back the officers to their reſpective departments; and as it is determined to act vigorouſly by land, there is a talk of raiſing a new militia, and of incorporating the old into the regiments of regular troops.

Tunis, Dec. 14. The troubles which have for a long time paſt prevailed in this kingdom, we hope will ſoon be at an end. The pretender to the Throne, who retired with his adherents to the mountains of Solette, is ſo ſurrounded by the Dey's army, which that Prince is determined to take the command of himſelf, that it is not doubted but the pretender will ſoon be obliged to ſurrender at diſcretion for want of ſubſiſtence for his troops.

LONDON.

Sheriffs appointed for the year 1760.

Berkſhire, William Brotherton, of Puley, Eſq;
Bedfordſhire, Baker Coleman, of Cranfield, Eſq;
Buckinghamſhire, Poſtponed.
Cumberland, William Dalſton, of Millrigge, Eſq;
Cheſhire, Sir Peter Leiceſter, Bart.
Cambr' and *Hunt'* Philip Vavazen, of Wiſbiech, Eſq;
Cornwall, Chriſtopher Trieſe, of Lavethan, Eſq;
Devonſhire, Arſcott Bickford, of Bradford, Eſq;
Dorſetſhire, Ralph Willett, of Merley, Eſq;
Derbyſhire, Thomas Bainbrigge, of Derby, Eſq;
Eſſex, Poſtponed.
Glouceſterſhire, Oneſiphorus Paul, of Woodcheſter, Eſq;
Hertfordſhire, Poſtponed.
Herefordſhire, James Hereford, of Modiford, Eſq;
Kent, Thomas Wilſon, of Weſt Wickham, Eſq;
Lancaſter, Samuel Hilton, of Pennington, Eſq;
Leiceſterſhire, Sir William Halford, Bart.
Lincolnſhire, Poſtponed.
Monmouthſhire, William Curr, of Iſton, Eſq;
Northumberland, Rob. Bewick, of Cloſehouſe, Eſq;
Northamptonſhire, Sir William Dolben, Bart.
Norfolk, John Berney, of Bracon Aſh, Eſq;
Nottinghamſhire, Ralph Edge, of Strelley, Eſq;
Oxfordſhire, Samuel Trotman, of Bucknell, Eſq;
Rutlandſhire, Charles Roberts, of Belton, Eſq;
Shropſhire, Thomas Jones, of Shrewſbury, Eſq;
Somerſetſhire, Sir William Yeo, of Purland, Bart.
Staffordſhire, John Dolphin, of Shenſton, Eſq;
Suffolk, Thomas Thorowgood, of Kerſey, Eſq;
Southampton, William Bennett, of Fareham, Eſq;
Surry, Thomas Bridges, of Headley, Eſq;
Suſſex, John Aldridge, of New Lodge, Eſq;
Warwickſhire, M. Sadler, of Upper Whitaker, Eſq;
Worceſterſhire, John Timbrell, of Bradforton, Eſq;
Wiltſhire, George Flower, of the Devizes, Eſq;
Yorkſhire, Poſtponed.

SOUTH WALES.

Brecon, John Bullock Lloyd, Eſq;
Carmarthen, John Rees, of Pantyr Ewigg, Eſq;
Cardigan, Thomas Hughes, of Honoreteiin, Eſq;
Glamorgan, Sir John De la Fountain Tyrwhit, of St. Donatts, Bart.
Pembroke, Thomas Roch, of Butterhil, Eſq;
Radnor, John Dakins, of Llanbiſter, Eſq;

NORTH WALES.

Angleſey, Robert Lloyd, of Tregaian, Eſq;
Carnarvon, William Owen, of Clennenney, Eſq;
Denbigh, Griffith Speed, of Wrexham, Eſq;
Flint, Thomas Thomas, of Downing, Eſq;
Merioneth, Robert Vaughan Humphreys, of Caerynwch, Eſq;
Montgomery, Richard Owen, of Garth, Eſq;

HOME CIRCUIT.

Mr. Juſtice Deniſon, and Mr. Juſtice Foſter.

Hertfordſhire, Wedneſday March 5, at Hertford.
Eſſex, Monday March 10, at Chelmsford.
Kent, Monday March 17, at Rocheſter.
Suſſex, Monday March 24, at Eaſt-Grinſtead.
Surry, Thur. Mar. 27, at Kingſt. upon Thames.

NORFOLK CIRCUIT.

Lord Chief Juſtice Willes, and Mr. Baron Smyth.

Bucks, Monday March 3, at Ayleſbury.
Bedfordſhire, Thurſday March 6, at Bedford.
Huntingdonſhire, Sat. March 8, at Huntingdon.
Cambridgeſhire, Mond. March 10, at Cambridge.
Norfolk, Thurſday March 13, at Thetford.
Suffolk, Mon. March 17, at Bury St. Edmund's.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.

Lord Chief Baron Parker and Mr. Juſtice Bathurſt.

Northampt. Tueſday, Mar. 11, at Northampton.
Leiceſterſh. Fr. Mar. 14, at the Caſtle of Leiceſter.
Borough of Leiceſter, Sat. Mar. 15, at the Borough.
Rutland, Tueſday, March 18, at Okeham.
Lincolnſh. Wed. Mar. 19, at the Caſtle of Lincoln.
City of Lincoln, Thurſday, March 20, at the City.
Nottinghamſh. Monday, Mar. 24, at Nottingham.
Town of Nottingham, Tueſ. Mar. 25, at the Town.
Derbyſhire, Thurſday, March 27, at Derby.
City of Coventry, Mon. Mar. 31, at the ſaid City.
Warwickſhire, Tueſday, April 1, at Warwick.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

Lord Mansfield and Mr. Juſtice Clive.

City of York, Monday March 3, at the Guildhall.
Yorkſhire, The ſame day at the Caſtle of York.
Lancaſhire, Monday the 17th, at the Caſtle of Lancaſter.

The following General Officers are appointed for the trial of Lord Charles Hay, Major-General of his Majeſty's forces, who, we hear, is accuſed of every military crime that an Officer can be guilty of, except cowardice and deſertion, neither of which crimes are laid to his Lordſhip's charge. Tueſday the 12th of February, Judge-Advocate's-Office, Horſe-Guards, is the day and place fixed for the ſaid trial.

Lieut. Gen. Charles Earl of Cadogan, Preſident.

Lieutenant-Generals.	
John Guiſe,	James Cholmondeley,
Richard Onſlow,	Hen. Seymour Conway,
Henry Pulteney,	Wm. E. of Albemarle,
Sir Charles Howard,	Henry Holmes,
John Huſke,	Lord Robert Manners,
John Campbell,	John Moſtyn.
John Lord Delawarr,	*Major-Generals.*
Sir John Mordaunt,	Edward Cornwallis.
	Edward Carr.

The grand expedition fleet, it is thought, will be ready for ſailing from Spithead by the firſt day of next month, and will have upwards of 18,000 troops on board.

The bounties and rewards offered by his Majeſty's Royal Proclamation to Seamen and able-bodied Landmen, voluntarily entering themſelves to ſerve on board the Navy, are farther continued to the 24th day of March next.

About fourteen days ago the Lime man of war, Capt. Baker, took a large French ſhip about 20 leagues weſt of the Streights mouth, bound to Martinico. She proved to be the old Engliſh Antigallican privateer, which was ſequeſtered at Cadiz, on account of taking the French Indiaman, called the Duke de Penthievre, and was afterwards ſold to the French.

In the laſt war, the ſmall privateer, the Charming Nancy of Jerſey, took 55 prizes; the ſame veſſel was fitted out this war by the ſame name, and while ſhe could ſwim, took 29 prizes about 6 months ago; ſhe was rebuilt at Southampton, and has ſince taken 2 outward-bound Martinico ſhips with ſtores, ſo that in the whole ſhe has taken 86 prizes.

By the laſt advices from Spain, the Engliſh ſhips of war remaining at Cadiz, were the Prince, Culloden, and Newark.

During the laſt year 618 ſhips of different nations arrived in the bay of Cadiz, of which 114 were Engliſh, 155 Dutch, 195 Spaniſh, 19 French, 23 Portugueze, 17 Swedes, 24 Daniſh, 13 Geneeſe, 16 Imperial, 2 Venetian, 7 Neapolitan, 10 Raguſan, and 7 Malteſe.

During laſt year 3289 ſhips of different nations paſſed the Sound for the Baltick, and 3568 ſail repaſſed the ſame.

The price of moſaſſes has fallen within theſe few days, ſince the proſpect of the malt diſtillery's being open, 9s. per cwt.

Col. Morris's Highland battalion are to repair to Aberdeen, by companies, as they are compleated and cloathed. That of which the Duke of Gordon has the command takes the lead, and is expected there by the firſt of next month. His Grace appears every day in the Highland dreſs.

Friday Thomas Wroughton, Eſq; took leave of his Majeſty at St. James's, and this day ſet out for Ruſſia, being lately appointed Conſul General of that Empire.

His Majeſty has appointed Lieutenant General Onſlow, Member of Parliament for Guildford in Surry, to be Governor of Plymouth.

We hear from Durham, that Lieut. Morſon, of the royal volunteers of light infantry, after a march of 170 miles, undertook to walk 70 more in 18 hours, which he compleated in 16, for a conſiderable wager.

The ſum of 15,000l. is granted towards repairing, widening, and enlarging of London-bridge.

Notice has been lately ſent down from the General Poſt-office to Portſmouth, that by an antient and ſtanding order the Deputy Poſt-Maſter of that town is ſtrictly, regularly, and conſtantly to cauſe all letters to be conveyed on board the reſpective ſhips riding or being in the harbour or roads of the ſaid place, by the means of a poſt-boat, which, according to order, uſed to be kept and employed for this purpoſe.

On Saturday the corpſe of the late Marchioneſs of Granby was carried from her late dwelling houſe in Albemarle-ſtreet, with great funeral pomp, to be interred at Boſworth, near Belvoir-Caſtle in Rutlandſhire.

Laſt Sunday evening two children were interred at Deptford, which died about two years ago of the ſmall-pox, and have lain ever ſince incloſed in leaden coffins, at their parent's houſe, on account of a conteſt ſubſiſting in the family in relation to the right of a vault.

A few days ſince ſome villains found means to get into a Gentleman's houſe in Soho-ſquare, during the abſence of the family, who were in the country, and carried off goods to a conſiderable value undiſcovered.

Tuesday, February 5.

Advices by a Mail from Holland.

Leipſic, Jan. 22.

BY all appearances we ſhall ſoon ſee the upſhot of affairs in Saxony. The two armies daily receive reinforcements, and are ſtill ſo near each other, that it is not doubted but they will ſoon come to an action, that will, in all human probability, decide our fate. The Pruſſians are drawing nearer to Dreſden, and endeavouring to get poſſeſſion of all the emiaences about that city, in order to beſiege it more conveniently. Marſhal Daun, according to his cuſtom, does not ſeem willing to do any thing haſtily, and is particularly intent upon preſerving a free communication with Bohemia, from whence he draws moſt of his ſubſiſtance, and he quietly waits for an attack upon his camp.

Wirtemburg, Jan. 21. It is rumoured here that the Hereditary Prince of Brunſwick, and the Generals Hulſen and Schenendorff, were preparing for an expedition either againſt Egra in Bohemia, or Bamberg in Franconia, where the head-quarters of the army of the Empire are at preſent. His Serene Highneſs is to command in chief; the firſt-mentioned General is to lead the van, and the laſt the rear.

Hague, Jan. 31. M. de Hellen, who is charged with the affairs of the King of Pruſſia here, has received an expreſs from the army of that Monarch, which immediately continued his route for England, with diſpatches which are ſaid to be of the utmoſt importance. Among other things, it is ſaid, upon this occaſion, that his Pruſſian Majeſty has called in all his advanced poſts, and ſeems at length determined to ſend his troops into winter quarters. It is added, that the corps under the command of the Hereditary Prince of Brunſwick is alſo upon the march for the ſame purpoſe; but of this we hope to be better informed by the next letters from Saxony.

Franckfort on the Oder, Jan. 20. We are aſſured that a body of 10,000 Ruſſians, commanded by Major Count Tottleben, is marching from Liſſa towards Sileſia, in order to lay waſte that province.

From the frontiers of Heſſe, Jan. 25. A detachment of 130 of the troops of Wirtemberg came a few days ago to Hirſchfeld, with a deſign to carry off or deſtroy a magazine of forage; but the officer who commanded that party, having received information that a party of hunters, detached from the Allied Army, was in purſuit of him, and not above a league from him, he retired with the utmoſt expedition.

Franckfort, Jan. 25. The Count de Pergen, the Emperor's Miniſter to the Circle of the Upper Rhine, has preſented a Memorial to the Aſſembly of the Circle, demanding, in the Emperor's name, that the army of the Empire be put in a condition to keep the field this winter, if circumſtances ſhould ſo require. The ſame Memorial imports, that the corps of General Laudohn, aſſembled on the frontiers of Bohemia, is deſtin'd, in conjunction with the army of the Empire, to keep the Pruſſians within bounds, and hinder them from invading the States of the Empire during the winter.

The Aſſembly of the Circle of Franconia hath reſolved to raiſe 80 Roman Months for the ſupport of the war this year.

Paris, Jan. 20. There is a rumour of a freſh attempt upon the life of a great perſonage, and that he has not come off ſo well as the firſt time: but as they mention neither the date of this heinous act, nor any other circumſtances, we hope it is nothing but a falſe report.

Paris, Jan. 26. On the 16th a certain Abbé, Secretary to the ancient Biſhop of Troyes, was taken into cuſtody. There were found on him ſeveral printed copies of a Memorial addreſſed to the Biſhops, exhorting them to avail themſelves of the preſent circumſtance of affairs, to demand of the King, at the enſuing General Aſſembly, a revocation of his Declaration, which impoſes ſilence concerning the Conſtitution Unigenitus.

In the *Mercure de France* is publiſhed a liſt of the perſons who have ſent their plate to the Mint, from the 29th of October, to the 3d of December. Their number is not ſo great as was imagined. It does not amount to quite 1500, including the Religious Houſes of both Sexes, and ſome Churches. Only two pariſhes ſent in their plate, viz. N. D. de Bons Nouvelles and the Chapel of St. Denis in the fauxbourg St. Lazare. The Churchwardens of other pariſhes, having conſulted the Attorney-General, he adviſed them not to carry it in without orders, leſt they might bring trouble on themſelves, by diſpoſing of the plate of which they had only the cuſtody.

Several perſons have been ſent to the Baſtile for cenſuring the meaſures of the Government, particularly with regard to the calling in of the plate.

Paris, Jan. 26. One of the ſhips up the river Vilaine is loſt, and the crew with much difficulty ſaved.

Cadix, Jan. 2. We hear that the Engliſh ſquadron which ſailed the 24th from our Bay, met with a ſtorm the 27th, and was obliged to put into Gibraltar. The French fleet having received advice of this, thought it a proper opportunity to ſail, which they accordingly did yeſterday. 'Tis not yet known what courſe they ſteered.

Hague, Jan. 27. The damage done by the late ſtorm on the coaſts of Cadiz and Liſbon, is much leſs than it was ſaid to be. The damage done at Lisbon, inſtead of amounting to two millions of cruſadoes, doth not exceed 300,000 Dutch florins. This might eaſily be proved; for it is well known that the cargo of the two ſhips, the Aſſumption and St. Laurence, belonging to Oporto, loſt in the Tagus, conſiſted only of 550 boxes of ſugar, valued at 400 florins each, and 7000 rough hides, which are of no great value, and all the other goods could not amount to 30,000 florins, and the whole was inſured in Holland or in London. The other veſſels that were loſt at the ſame time, were only ſmall barks with very few goods on board.

LONDON.

A letter from Berlin of the 19th ult. ſays, "We have nothing but bad news from Pomerania and the New Marche. A party of 4 or 500 Coſſacks and Huſſars have made an irruption through Stolpen as far as Coſlin, and returned by the way of Schwelhem into Poland. Another party has over-run the neighbourhood of Drieſen, Soldin, and Pyritz, and, like the former, retired into Poland, before the troops that were going in queſt of them, could get near enough to make them repent their expedition. Thoſe two parties contented themſelves with levying large contributions in the towns, but were not ſo moderate in the villages: in the latter places they pillaged every houſe, led away the horſes, deſtroyed the corn, beat and abuſed the inhabitants: at Maſſow, M. Munchaw loſt two of his fingers, and his wife was murdered before his face. The poſt offices at Wolzkow and Lupow were plundered, and a large ſum of money was carried off from thence."

Letters from Dreſden adviſe, that a Ruſſian Officer arrived there on the 8th ult. from Peterſburgh, attended by three ſervants and a guide; that he waited on Marſhal Daun the ſame evening at his head-quarters; and the next morning ſet out for the camp of his Pruſſian Majeſty at Preſzchenderff; but that not the leaſt ſyllable had tranſpired relating to the commiſſion wherewith he was charged.

By a liſt which is handed about at Ratiſbon of the Pruſſian Generals, who have been ſlain or have died ſince the firſt of October 1756; excluſive of thoſe who have been wounded, diſabled, or made priſoners, they amount to three Field-Marſhals, 11 Lieutenant-Generals, and 25 Major-Generals, beſides the Prince of Pruſſia.

It is ſaid that a perſon of diſtinction from a great northern potentate, arrived in town laſt week. It is ſaid his errand is to demand a poſitive anſwer, Whether a fleet is to be ſent into the Northern ſea, or not?

They write from Rome, that a famous Rabbi from Jeruſalem was diſpoſed to renounce the errors of Judaiſm, and embrace the Chriſtian religion. It is ſaid the Pope himſelf will publickly baptize him.

Private letters from Liſbon inform us, that many people, who in all appearance were of diſtinction, were embarked for Magazan in Africa; ſeveral of them were maſked. They were eſcorted on board by ſome grenadiers.

By letters from New York there is advice, that an exchange of priſoners had been at Crown Point; that the French ſent about twenty-ſix officers, and 200 private men, with a flag of truce to Crown Point, and the ſame number of French were ordered from New York in return. The officer who brought the flag of truce ſays, that the French army under M. Montcalm, which was beat before Quebec by Gen. Wolfe, conſiſted not of above 1500 regulars and 6000 Canadians, and that when Montcalm fell, they all fled with the greateſt precipitation: That the 2d and 4th in command were killed, 'tis true; but, that they were only Lieutenant Colonels; for Levy, the 2d in command, had that day been to ſee Bourlamaque's ſituation at Iſle au Noix. Two days after, having ſtopped the fugitives, Levy ſent to Ramſey to defend the town to the laſt extremity, acquainting him, that he and Bourlamaque would come to its relief and raiſe the ſiege: Ramſey anſwered, he had already offered articles, which if agreed to, he was in honour bound to capitulate. M. Boucainville, with 600 grenadiers, ſome volunteers and Canadians, had been detached, in order to hinder the Engliſh from landing in parties to deſtroy the country.

The following is an exact copy of the incendiary letter ſent to Mr. Feltham, mentioned in our laſt.

Mr. Feltham Shoe-Maker near Grays Inn Paſſage, Red Lion Street

SIR,

I Rite you theaſe lines to now if you will Approve of Bying your life of and your Wifes for You Would not a had theaſe lines if it hadd not A been for you frend as I am won of your Preſeſhion and work'd for you We Do not want Your Money ſo much as you lives But as I now you wee Will Sell them for two Guineas and Rop it up in a bitt of Paper and put it underneath you Window and if you dont Approve of theaſe lines in five Minnits you May Expect to have a Peſtol throu your Window as a ſiggnell as the Sureſt and after Wardes we ſhall lay a Wate for you ſo Do as you pleaſe.

Sr I am youres Now in Wating

P. S. Dont let me ſee aney Going in or out the houſe 'till I have Reſeved it.

This ſeems to be by the ſame hand as the two letters ſent to Mr. Nelſon.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to promiſe his moſt gracious pardon to any one of the accomplices concerned in ſending the threatening letters to Mr. Nelſon, Apothecary, in Holbourn, (except the perſon who actually wrote the ſaid threatening letters) and the pariſh of St. Andrew Holbourn, London, have offered a reward of 20l. to be paid upon the conviction of any one or more of the Offenders.

Wednesday, February 6.

Vienna, Jan. 19.

THE marriage of the eldeſt Archduke with the Dutcheſs of Parma is fixed for the month of September next.

Hanover, Jan. 22. It was thought, for ſome time, that Prince Ferdinand would come to paſs a fortnight or three weeks in this city: but we are now well informed, that his Serene Highneſs will not quit the troops while they are in winter quarters, where it is foreſeen they will not ſtay long, if what is reported be true, that the Duke de Broglio meditates an invaſion of Heſſe. Mean while, there is a good body of troops in that country.

Rennes, Jan. 5. Several regiments, which are in this province, have received orders to hold themſelves ready to march for the new army which is to aſſemble on the Meuſe.

Hague, Jan. 25. The Engliſh are meditating an expedition againſt Martinico; the ſucceſs of which would render the iſlands of St. Euſtatia and Curaçoa of little uſe. Wherefore it is thought, that, in the approaching Aſſembly of the States of Holland, a propoſal will be made for taking the ſame ſteps with regard to Martinico as the Spaniards did at St. Domingo, and to make the preſervation of the firſt of thoſe iſlands an affair of the province. *Bruſſ. Gaz.*

Paris, Jan. 25. The Firſt Preſident of the Parliament, accompanied by two other of the principal Members of that Company, went yeſterday to Verſailles, to make new repreſentations to the King on the ſubject of the edicts iſſued during the adminiſtration of the late Comptroller-General of the Finances. Many people believe that the greateſt part of thoſe edicts will be ſuppreſſed; and that, inſtead of the tenth and two twentieth-pennies, a fifth will be impoſed on all the effects of the ſubjects of the Crown, with a triple capitation or poll-tax.

The Marſhal Prince de Soubiſe is receiving the compliments of the Nobility, on his appointment to the command of the numerous army which the King is going to ſend into Germany. The efforts we ſhall make next campaign will probably bring our enemies to ſuch terms as may ſecure the repoſe of Europe.

A regiment is raiſing in the provinces of Burgundy and Franche-Compte, which is to conſiſt of four battalions, half foot and half horſe, and will be called the Volunteers of Burgundy.

A man of war and three frigates will be ſent to cruize in the ſtreights of Banca, to interrupt the Engliſh trade to China.

M. de Boynes, Firſt-Preſident of the Parliament of Beſancon, and Intendant of Franche-Comte, is talked of for our new Comptroller.

The Council of State is now compoſed of only the King, the Dauphin, the Prince de Soubiſe, Marſhal Belleiſle, the Duke de Choiſeul, Marſhal d'Etrees, the Count de St. Florentine, the Marquis de Puyſieux, and M. Berryer.

Rochelle, Jan. 9. The Count de Venice is juſt dead of a cholic, ſuppoſed to have been occaſioned by verdegris. Two of his Cooks have alſo been carried off within theſe few days by the ſame diſorder. Theſe accidents will ſurely put a ſtop to the uſe of copper veſſels.

Rome, Jan. 6. The laſt tranſport but one of Jeſuits that arrived here, having been long at ſea, wanted much to put into Leghorn, and aſked the Governor's permiſſion, in an elegant Latin letter, expreſſing, in the moſt pathetic terms, the fatigues they had undergone in their long and dangerous paſſage, but it had no effect on the Governor: one of their ſociety, who holds a place under the Emperor at Florence, having given his tongue a little liberty on this occaſion, was turned out of his place, which brought him in 800 crowns a year.

Leghorn, Jan. 10. When we ſaw the French troops entirely quitting the Iſland of Corſica, we imagined that the Corſicans had at length adjuſted all differences and quarrels with the Genoeſe: but now we learn, that the Senate, far from condeſcending to give the Malecontents the leaſt ſatisfaction in regard to the grievances that forced them to take up arms, inflexibly perſiſt in their former pretenſions; ſo that there is no probability of ſeeing tranquillity ſoon re-eſtabliſhed in that unhappy Iſland.

LONDON.

St. James's, Feb. 4. This day a Chapter of the moſt noble Order of the Garter was held in the Council Chamber, preſent, the Sovereign, the Prince of Wales, his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland, his Royal Highneſs Prince Edward, the Duke of Newcaſtle, the Duke of Kingſton, the Duke of Leeds, Earl Granville, the Earl of Lincoln, the Earl of Cardigan, the Duke of Devonſhire, the Earl of Northumberland, and Earl Waldegrave; when Charles Marquis of Rockingham, and Richard Earl Temple, were knighted, and elected Companions of the ſaid moſt noble Order, and afterwards inveſted with the Garter, Ribbon, and George, with the accuſtomed ſolemnities.

On Monday the Bill for granting to his Majeſty ſeveral duties upon malt, &c. was ſigned by commiſſion in the Houſe of Peers. *Gazette.*

We hear that the vacancies in the Hon. Order of the Bath will be ſoon filled up.

From Madrid they write, that the regiment of life guards is to be augmented from four to ſix hundred men, and be all mounted and cloathed before the 1ſt of July next, when they are to be reviewed by his Catholic Majeſty. An augmentation will likewiſe be made in the Spaniſh and Walloon guards, which form two regiments of ſix battalions each, making 42 companies, which are to be increaſed to 100 men; ſo that theſe three corps will be put on the ſame eſtabliſhment as they were in the reign of Philip V.

In a letter of good credit from Madrid are theſe words: 'It is very apparent that the new 'King deſires to ſee peace reſtored in Europe, 'and will readily employ, for that end, his 'good offices, which muſt naturally have ſome 'effect in the preſent ſituation of the belligerant powers, all of whom are groaning under 'the load of a ruinous war.'

The laſt accounts from Hanover ſay, that their talk of a peace was intirely dropped, and that preparations for war were carrying on with all poſſible vigour; that tho' they had raiſed men enough to complete all their regiments, they continued to enliſt more, and to take men even by force; whence it was imagined, that the companies would be augmented, or ſome new battalions be formed of light troops.

They write from Hanover, that new levies for the King of Pruſſia paſs that way more frequently than uſual: they come from Weſtphalia, and take the route of Magdeburgh, where uniforms lie ready for them. Theſe recruits don't march through the city of Hanover, but paſs by it on the Glacis. As to their own recruits, levied in the electorate, they continue to clothe and arm them, and ſend them off ſucceſſively to the regiments they are deſtined for. They add, that upon repeated inſtances of the fickleneſs of the Saxons, they don't care to employ them any way, except in guarding towns in conjunction with the natives. The deſerters from the Wirtemberg troops, they obſerve, are more to be relied on.

According to letters from Nuremberg of the 19th ult. the troops of the empire were beginning to contract their quarters; and as Field-Marſhal Count Serbelloni, who has the chief command in the abſence of the Prince of Deux Ponts, has demanded of the Circle of Franconia a Commiſſary-general to regulate the March, it is conjectured that thoſe troops will not long remain in their winter-quarters. The French have begun to take up theirs; they have quartered 1400 of their cavalry in the county of Erbach. The Saxons, regardleſs of the formality of requiſitorial letters, have entered Franconia, and taken quarters in the countries of Anſpach, Hohenloe, and Wurtzburgh. The Wirtembergers that are quartered in the county of Wertheim, exact victuals and drink, fire and candle, *gratis*, and even refuſe to give a receipt or acknowledgment for the ſame: the reſt of the Wirtembergers are quitting Weteravia, and the Duke their Sovereign will take up his quarters at Schweinfurt.

They write from Saxony, that 200 merchants and other principal inhabitants of the city of Leipſick, have been ſent priſoners to Magdeburg, as ſecurity for the payment of the contribution demanded by the Pruſſians.

According to letters from Copenhagen, by way of Hamburgh, there are great intrigues at that Court. On one hand, the Engliſh Miniſter labours with the utmoſt aſſiduity to bring over the Daniſh Miniſtry to the intereſt of the King his Maſter; firſt to obtain a body of troops to reinforce the Allied Army; in the ſecond place, he wants to prepare the Court not to take umbrage at the appearance of an Engliſh ſquadron in the Baltic. Some imagine, that England will obtain both theſe points, becauſe one of the principal of the King's Miniſters is in its intereſt. But notwithſtanding the favour enjoyed by this Miniſter, others are perſuaded that his Daniſh Majeſty will firmly adhere to the ſyſtem he has embraced; eſpecially as the Court of France inſiſts on his fulfilling the engagements he has entered into with them; and Sweden alſo ſollicits that Denmark will not ſuffer her commerce to be diſturbed by the Engliſh.

Letters from Geneva obſerve, that many letters had been received from Marſeilles, adviſing that the Chamber of Commerce of that city had ſtopt payment for upwards of three millions, having never been able to obtain repayment of the four millions which it lent the Government for the expedition to Minorca. This ſuſpenſion of payment has alſo occaſioned many private bankruptcies at Marſeilles and Lions, and gives ſuch a wound to credit at thoſe places, as greatly hurts trade in general.

A houſe at Nantz, which has carried on the greateſt trade in the place for fifty years, has, it is ſaid, alſo ſtopt payment.

From Toulon there is advice that the land forces have taken poſſeſſion of all the batteries along the coaſt of Provence, and it was reported that the independent companies of the marine, which actually conſiſt of 100 men, will be reduced to 60, which upon 44 companies will make a reform of 1760 men; and yet they ſay it does not appear that the government intends to neglect the marine entirely.

They write from Naples, that as the Preſident Creſcenzio's ſon was going home in his coach, in the night of the 6th ult. he was fired at with two piſtols, which killed him on the ſpot.

The laſt letters from Spain ſay they have had very ſeaſonable rains, and a promiſing proſpect of a plentiful harveſt.

They write from Elſineur of the 25th ult. that both Belts being impaſſable, the Hamburgh-poſt, which brings the Engliſh letters, could not arrive: and that the froſt continued there ſo very ſevere that they drive over the Sound with ſledges and other carriages.

The froſt has been ſo exceſſive in Ruſſia, that above 20 people have been found frozen to death in a few days on the road between Peterſburg and Cronſtadt, which are about 20 Engliſh miles diſtant.

Thursday, February 7.

IRELAND.

Dublin, Jan. 26. A regiment of artillery is to be raiſed in this kingdom, of which the Earl of Kildare is to be Commander; and Major Rutter, of General Dejean's horſe, is to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Thurſday evening William Barker, Eſq; the only ſon of Sir William Barker, Bart. was married to Miſs Lane, only daughter of William Lane, Eſq; an eminent Attorney of the Exchequer, a fortune of 12,000l.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Plymouth-Dock, Jan. 29. Proviſions ſell in this market as follows; beef and mutton 3½d. per pound, freſh butter 10d. ſalt ditto 5½d. potatoes 5d. per gallon; eggs three a penny; large freſh cod at 2s. or 2s. 6d. each; bohea tea, ſmuggled, 5s. 4d. per pound; brandy by the anchor 6s. 6d. per gallon.

Reading, Feb. 2. One Mary Pattiſon was lately committed to Aylesbury Gaol for breaking open a houſe at Penn in Buckinghamſhire, and ſtealing from thence divers things, all which ſhe has confeſſed.

Briſtol, Feb. 2. A few days ago one Nurſe Brain, a poor old woman, upwards of ſixty, near Grimſbury in Kingſwood, was unfortunately burnt to death, together with an infant in her arms. It is ſuppoſed her cloaths caught on fire while aſleep, whereby ſhe was ſuffocated. The cries of the child alarmed the woman's ſon, who immediately ran into the room, but too late to preſerve the lives of either his mother or child, who expired in extreme agonies ſoon after.

LONDON.

They write from Glaſgow, that on Saturday ſe'nnight, three men were draughted out of each company of Lord Charles Manners's regiment, quartered there, in order to complete thoſe going to Germany.

A few days ſince one of Sir Piercy Brett's cutters, commanded by one of his Lieutenants, with 45 men and three ten-pounders, attacked a new French privateer, of 130 men and 14 ſix-pounders, and engaged her till ſhe had expended all her ſhot, and then returned ſafe.

By the laſt letters from Antigua, we are informed, that the Griffin, a private ſhip of war, fitted out at the expence of the inhabitants of that iſland, had been of great ſervice in protecting their trading ſhips, and had taking ſeveral of their Martinico men and carried them into Engliſh harbour.

The Victory Privateer, of Marſeilles, mounting 22 nine-pounders, 2 four-pounders, 44 ſwivels, and 240 men, is cruizing off of Leghorn, and has already taken ſeveral of our ſhips.

The frigate Anſon, Timothy Wheelwright, Commander, arrived at Spithead, left Jamaica on the 12th of Nov. 1759, with a fleet of about thirty ſail for England, under convoy of his Majeſty's ſhips Aſſiſtance and Seaford; and on the 1ſt of December loſt the convoy with a great part of the fleet, then off Cape Tiberon, on Hiſpaniola; on the 10th loſt ſight of the Ann, Dobb, and Spencer, Cook, off Cuba, both of and for Liverpool; on the 13th ſaw the Warren of Lancaſter taken by a ſchooner privateer off Cape Maiz, on the iſland of Cuba, made ſail to her aſſiſtance, but night coming on loſt ſight of both; on the 22d parted with the Liver brig, of and for Liverpool, the Little Jenny, Baccot, of and for Lancaſter; then clear of the Windward Paſſage; parted on the 31ſt with the Concord, Cooper, for London, in lat. 28 d. 9 m. long. from London 65 d. 20 m. on the 8th of Jan. 1760, loſt ſight of the St. Mary, Reid, in lat. 31 d. 52 m. and long. 59 d. 00 m. and on the 20th of the John and Francis, Franks, in lat. 41 d. 45 m. long. 32 d. 50 m.

The Oldbury, Watkins, from Africa, is arrived at St. Kit's, with 407 ſlaves; the day before he arrived, he fought a French privateer of 12 guns, two hours and a half, and beat her off.

The Eagle, Gallant, and Hector, of Briſtol, who ſailed from Cork the 20th of December for Jamaica, have taken a St. Domingo-man homeward bound, and were carrying her for Madeira.

The St. Michael, Capt. M'Ghie, from Guadalupe to Liverpool, was taken a few hours after her ſailing from thence.

The Swift, Mac Tagart, from Bonny to St. Kitts, was taken by a French privateer, who took out all her ſlaves except 100, and ſhe is retaken by the Antigua brig man of war, who has brought her to Antigua.

The Maria Magdelina, Heenſbos, from Rotterdam, the Southfall, Bloom, from Dort, the Dulce Nombre de Jeſus, Franciſco Sanchez, with iron and bale goods, from Bilboa to Malaga, and five other veſſels, were loſt oppoſite St. Lucar, the 5th of December.

The Lovely Sukey, Richmond, from London for Liſbon with corn, foundered in the Bay, but the crew were taken up by the Robert and Charles, Wilſon, for Leghorn.

The Enger, Rone, from Falmouth to Naples, is loſt on the coaſt of Portugal, and all the crew except two periſhed.

The Polly, Evans, from Yarmouth for Teneriff, after being in lat. 46. 2. was obliged to put back to Plymouth, being leaky.

We hear that a General Faſt, to implore a bleſſing on his Majeſty's arms, will be kept the 14th of March next.

They write from Holland, that one of their dykes near Bergſtoel, was broken through by the great ſwell of water occaſioned by the late ſtorms, which cauſed a great inundation, and had laid the adjacent country under water, to the entire ruin of the poor inhabitants.

Near 1300 men have been inliſted for his Majeſty's ſervice at Guildhall, and the ſubſcription-money is expended; proper men ſtill continue to offer, and many more might be raiſed, if the contributions were increaſed or enlarged.

There is a very ſtrong preſs for ſeamen to complete the ſeveral fleets and ſquadrons going out.

We hear that a petition relative to the ſtate of the ſtarch-duty, is laid before the Right Hon. the Lords Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Treaſury, whereby a very conſiderable augmentation may be made to the revenue, by a method which will be of the greateſt utility to the Land-owner, Farmer, and all others any way concerned in the conſumption of ſtarch, as the duty will be leſſened while the revenue is encreaſed; ſo that it is expected this plan will be ſpeedily carried into execution for the benefit of the whole community.

Yeſterday morning the Right Hon. the Earl of Kinnoul ſet out from his houſe next the Admiralty-Office, on his embaſſy to Portugal.

—— Gibſon, Eſq; an eminent Counſellor, learned in the law, is appointed Deputy to the Right Hon. the Earl of Kinnoul, as Chancellor of the Dutchy of Lancaſter, during his Lordſhip's reſidence at Liſbon.

Yeſterday the eldeſt ſon of Sir Edward Dering, who has been abroad for ſeveral years on his travels, arrived in good health at his father's houſe in Pall-Mall.

It is ſaid that a houſe is taken at Windſor for inoculating the private men of Lord Albemarle's regiment, who have not had the ſmall-pox.

We hear that the number of people flocking to the Rev. Mr. Whitfield's Chapel at Tottenham-Court-Road, was ſo very great on Sunday laſt, that, though very much enlarged, it would not contain them.

There are no leſs than fifteen or ſixteen candidates already for the place of Veſtry-Clerk of the pariſh of St. Sepulchre, vacant by the death of the late Mr. Stratton.

At St. James's Hay-market yeſterday hay ſold from 2l. 2s. to 2l. 7s. per load; ſtraw from 1l. 4s. to 1l. 7s. per load.

On Wedneſday the 23d of January laſt, the body of Nathanael Revell, of Gainsborough, in the county of Lincoln, Gent. was found dead, and floating, in the Cold Bath, near the town of Gainsborough, with two large wounds upon his head; and his pockets rifled of his money and gold watch: and the Coroner's Inqueſt having brought in their verdict Wilful Murder, by perſons unknown, his Majeſty for bringing to juſtice the perſons concerned in the murder, has been pleaſed to promiſe his moſt gracious pardon to any one of them who ſhall diſcover one or more of their accomplices. And Henry Revell, of Gainsborough, Eſq; has promiſed a reward of 100l. to the perſon making ſuch diſcovery. And the inhabitants of Gainsborough have alſo promiſed a reward of 50l. to any perſon making the diſcovery.

Yeſterday the Report of the capital Convicts in Newgate was made to his Majeſty by Sir William Moreton, Knt. when Thomas Hartſhorn, for ſtealing a mare, the property of Thomas Parker, and Peter Hopgood, for ſtealing a horſe, the property of Richard Jones, were ordered for execution on Monday next at Tyburn. And James Brown, for robbing John Parker in St. James's Park, and William Budd, for ſtealing a mare, the property of Oliver Wright, were reſpited during his Majeſty's pleaſure.

On Friday laſt ſome Ladies in a coach were robb'd by a footpad upon Hertford Common, who was taken the next day, and committed to Hertford gaol.

Monday morning a ſingle highwayman, well mounted, ſtopped and robbed two ſtage-coaches near Turnham-Green.

Friday the King's Head in Soho, was broke into, and robbed of linen and plate to a conſiderable value, by ſome thieves, who made off with their booty undiſcovered.

The ſame day a houſe in the Tower was robbed of divers houſhold goods and linen to a great value.

Laſt Saturday evening, about duſk, while Mrs. Jamiſon, a Hoſier at Charing Croſs, facing the Mews, ſtept into her back room, ſome rogues broke a pane of glaſs in the ſhop, and ſtole two dozen of ſilk handkerchiefs, ſtockings, &c.

On Saturday morning, about five o'clock, ſome rogues forced the bar of the window ſhutters of the ſhop of Mr. Howes, Silverſmith, near Temple-Lane in Fleet-ſtreet, took down the end ſhutter, and ſtole from the ſhew-glaſs ſilver buckles, &c. to the value of about 15l.

Monday morning one of the men that broke open Mr. Howe's, the Silverſmith's ſhop in Fleet-ſtreet, on Saturday laſt, was taken breaking open an old cloaths ſhop in Monmouth-ſtreet, when ſeveral of Mr. Howe's ſilver buckles, &c. were found upon him. He is a Coalheaver in Durham-Yard, and has two accomplices.

Monday morning early, ſome rogues took down the ſhop-window-ſhutters at Mr. Ewer's, his Majeſty's Linnen-draper, in Compton-ſtreet, Soho; and, having broke ſome panes of glaſs, ſtole out of the window a piece of flannel, which happened to be all within their reach, as the linnens had been moved from the windows on Saturday night. The like attempt was alſo made that morning at Mr. Portal's, linnen-draper, next Houſe to Mr. Ewer's, but the ſame precaution having been taken of moving the goods from the ſhop-windows, the villains were diſappointed of their booty.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8.

LONDON.

WHEN the King of Spain arrived at Madrid, as the principal Courtiers were crouding round his coach to pay their reſpects, 'Permit me, my Lords (ſaid he) firſt to ſee my 'mother; you ſhall afterwards do what you 'pleaſe.' And immediately went up to her apartment, and ſaluted her with one knee on the ground. The Queen-Mother made him a preſent of a magnificent ſword; to the Queen, her daughter-in-law, ſhe gave a toilette and a fan of the moſt curious workmanſhip; to each of the Princes a hatband ſet with diamonds; and to each of the Princeſſes two complete ſets of jewels, conſiſting of diamonds of the firſt water. The King, on his part, made the Queen-Mother a preſent of an exquiſite ſervice of china of twenty covers; and the Infant Don Lewis gave the Prince of Auſturias a horſe richly capariſoned.

The Prince Henry, Capt. Beſt; the Oſterley, Capt. Vincent; the Bombay-Caſtle, Capt. Duſton; the Worceſter, Capt. Teddeman; the True Briton, Capt. Crichton, and the Eaſt-court, Capt. Evans, all from Eaſt-India and Ireland, are arrived at Spithead.

By a letter juſt received from Quiberon Bay we have advice, that the Inflexible and Eveillé, French men of war, both of 64 guns, are entirely loſt in the River Vilaine.

The George, Gregg, from Seville to London, was taken the 10th of Dec. in lat. 43. 10. long. from London 10. 8. by the Pallas privateer, Capt. Pollinque, of 14 guns and 130 men, belonging to Bayonne, and carried into that port.

PREFERMENTS.

On Monday laſt Mr. Waring, M. A. Fellow of Magdalen College, Cambridge, was unanimouſly elected Profeſſor of Mathematicks in that Univerſity, in the room of the Rev. Mr. Couſſon, lately deceaſed.

The Rev. Mr. Heaton is inſtalled a Prebendary in the Cathedral church of Ely, vacant by the death of the Rev. Mr. Jones.

The Reverend Richard Hurd, B. D. and Rector of Thurcaſton, Leiceſterſhire, to be Chaplain to the Right Rev. Dr. Warburton, Lord Biſhop of Glouceſter.

The Rev. George Sinclair, M. A. of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Chaplain to the Right Hon. Henrietta Counteſs Dowager of Stafford, to the rectory of Wilford in Nottingham; and alſo the rectory of Melborn in Derby.

The Rev. Mr. James Bartlett, B. A. to the rectory of White Church, Wiltſhire.

The Rev. George Wilkins, M. A. to the vicarage of Branſcomb, in Cornwall.

The Rev. John Hall, B. A. to the vicarage of Birſtone in Devon.

Mr. Preſſwell, to be Maſter of the General Penny-Poſt-Office in St. Chriſtopher's Church-Yard, in the room of the late Mr. Nathaniel Sacheverell, and Mr. Samuel Sacheverell ſucceeds Mr. Preſſwell, as Maſter of St. Paul's Office.

BIRTH.

4. The Lady of Charles Gould, Eſq; of Ealing in Middleſex, of a ſon.

MARRIAGES.

Capt. Hoſier, to Miſs Barlow, of Great Queen-ſtreet, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

Mr. Poole, Attorney at Law, to Miſs Molly Owen, of Beaumaris, in Angleſea.

30. The Right Hon. the Lord Pollington, to Miſs Delaval, at her aunt's, Lady Millbank's houſe, in Argyll-ſtreet, who immediately after the ceremony ſet out for his Lordſhip's ſeat in Yorkſhire.

31. William Barrett, Eſq; to Mrs. Neld, widow of the late James Neld, Eſq; of Abington-Buildings.

DEATHS.

Sir William Compton, Bart. a young Gentleman about twenty years of age, at his ſeat at Henlip, near Droitwich, Worceſterſhire.

Sir George Wheate, Bart. Lieutenant in the royal regiment of artillery.

Hugh Meynel, Eſq; in South-Audley-ſtreet.

Thomas Lediard, Eſq; who was ſome time ago a Juſtice of Peace in New Palace-Yard.

Elizabeth Van Huyſter, at the Hague, aged 115, who retained her ſight and underſtanding to the laſt. She was twice married, and has had 12 children; two daughters are ſtill alive, one 74 and the other 63 years of age.

The Rev. Dr. Cheyney, Dean of Winchester.

Oct. 30. Dr. John Huſband, of the iſland of St. Croix.

Jan. 26. Dr. Kennedy, a Gentleman well known and reſpected by the curious for his great knowledge in medals, &c.

Jan. 30. Mrs. De Tacher, in Wardour-ſtreet, Soho, aged 91.

30. Lady Jane Webſter, Relict of Sir Thomas Webſter, at Battle in Suſſex.

31. Capt. Dundas, Commander of one of his Majeſty's frigates of 36 guns.

31. Thomas Baker, Eſq; at Chatham, Store-keeper of his Majeſty's Ordnance.

31. Mr. Charles Blackhall Stratton, Attorney at Law, and Veſtry-clerk to the pariſh of St. Sepulchre's, in this city.

Capt. John Parker, at his lodgings in Devonſhire-ſtreet, near Red-Lion-ſquare.

Feb. 1. Mr. De Putter, a Dutch Merchant, at his houſe in Devonſhire-ſquare.

Mr. Robert Mott, in the 93d year of his age; he was 50 years ſucceſſively a Common Council Man of Norwich, and has left behind him a widow to whom he had been married 69 years.

Mr. Chriſtopher Horſenaile, late Deputy of the Ward of Farringdon Without, and Treaſurer of the charity ſchools of St. Andrew Holborn.

2. Mrs. Lobb, wife of Dr. Lobb, Phyſician in Bagnio-Court, Newgate-ſtreet.

4. Maſter William Penn, youngeſt ſon of Richard Penn, Eſq. one of the two Proprietors of the Province of Pennſilvania, at his father's houſe in St. James's-ſtreet.

5. Mr. Frederick Herman Heinekin, of the Cuſtom-houſe, to which he had belonged between forty and fifty years.

BANKRUPTS.

Reuben Riley, of the Strand, Middleſex, Linen-Draper. To appear Feb. 8, 16, and March 15, at Guildhall.

Thomas Vincent, of St. Mary le Bone, Middleſex, Stone Maſon. To appear Feb. 8, 15, and March 15, at Guildhall.

Jonathan Greene, late of St. Mary Matfellon, otherwiſe Whitechapel, Middleſex, Coal Merchant. To appear Feb. 13, 20, and March 15, at Guildhall.

William Hall, late of Tinſley in Rotherham, Yorkſhire, Chapman. To appear Feb. 14 and 15, at Thomas Mexon's, the New Inn in Leeds, and March 15, at the George Inn, in Coney-ſtreet, York.

John Balls, of Middleton with Fordley, Suffolk, Miller. To appear Feb. 25, 26, and March 15, at the Three Tons in Yoxford, Suffolk.

The ASSIZE of BREAD.

Quarter of a Peck Loaf Wheaten wt. 4lb. 5oz. 8dr. 5d
Quarter of a Peck Loaf Houſhold, 3¾d.

CHRISTENINGS *and* BURIALS.

Chriſtened		Buried	
Males	146	Males	255
Females	136	Females	238
In all	282	In all	491

Decreaſed in the burials this week 47.

Diſeaſes.

Aged 52. Conſumption 93. Convulſions 105. Dropſy 15. Fever 43. Lunatick 1. Mortification 5. Small Pox 70. Stilborn 14. Teeth 29.

Caſualties.

Drowned 1. Exceſſive drinking 1. Fractured ſkull 1.

PRICE of STOCKS.

Bank Stock 110½.
India Stock 133½.
S. S. Stock, ſhut.
Old S. S. Ann. 81 ⅞ a ½.
New S. S. Ann. ——
Ditto 1751, ——
3 per cent Bank Red. 81.
Ditto conſolid. 79⅛.
Ditto 1726, ——
Ditto 1759, ⅞.
Ditto India Ann. 79 ½ a ¾.
3½ Bank Ann. 1756
3½ per cent. dit. 1758, 86 ½
Bank circulation, 2s. 6d. prem.
India Bonds, 4s a 5s prem.
New Navy and Victualling Bills 6 ½ per cent. diſc.
Lott. Tickets 1760, 4l. 18s
Omnium 1⅞ per cent diſc.
4 per Cent. 1760, 93 ½.

A Deſcription of Port St. Pierre, *in* Martinico, *by a Gentleman who has been lately four weeks Priſoner there, dated* St. John's, Antigua, Nov. 18.

PORT St. Pierre is the largeſt and beſt-built town in all the W Indies. The town is about a mile and a quarter in length, and about a quarter of a mile in breadth; it has three ſtreets running parallel to one another, from ſouth to north, which is the length-way of the town: theſe three ſtreets are cut by a great number of ſtreets, that run from the bay to the foot of the mountains; the back part of the town is cloſely ſurrounded with high mountains, and the fore part is cloſe to the ſea. It has only one fort at the north end, mounting four pieces of cannon, and about 40 ſoldiers belonging to it, who are by much the meaneſt looking fellows I ſaw amongſt the French. At the ſouth end of the town is a platform, with ſix pieces of ſmall cannon upon it, which were all I ſaw about the town, except what is on board their privateers, and indeed of them there is plenty.

"I enquired how the place came to be ſo meanly fortified; and was told they had 200 pieces of cannon placed up and down on thoſe mountains that overlooked the town; but as they had no people there to manage thoſe cannon, I looked upon that as a mere gaſconade. A convincing proof of the weakneſs of the place is, that they have ſent all their valuable effects and houſhold furniture over theſe mountains; even ſome of the tavern-keepers have ſent away their billiard-tables. In ſhort, the French own themſelves, that if an Engliſh fleet appears before the place, they are prepared to leave it; the paſſes in the mountains they ſay they will defend. I ſaw plainly they envied the capitulation of Guadalupe.

This, indeed, is not the ſtrongeſt place in the iſland, but by much the largeſt. Port Royal is the ſtrongeſt. Six frigates cruizing round the iſland of Martinico, in two months time would reduce them to a morſel of bread; and it is as plain, that the ſame number of 50 or 60 gun ſhips, could eaſily take and deſtroy the town of Port St. Pierre, and all the privateers there; which I think would be richly worth their while, if they could not reduce the iſland.

"There is but one 74 gun ſhip of war belonging to the French at Port Royal, which is all that is about the iſland: There has not been any ſhip from France, even of Merchant-men, but one, for above theſe three months; and as to the Dutch ſerving them with ſo much proviſion, as is talked of in Old England, is a mere joke. After this account, I hope there need be no great difficulty to point out a way how it may be reduced; and indeed the neareſt and ſhorteſt is, I think, to give poſitive orders for our fleets now in the Weſt-Indies, to make a vigorous attack upon it; it would, I dare ſay, be crowned with ſucceſs, if attacked with reſolution. Your's, &c. D. L.

"P. S. I am juſt now told there is a fleet to rendezvous in St. John's Road; the deſign is a ſecret, which every one may know, as there is no place but Martinico for us to attack here, and which the ſhips in our ſeas may take if they pleaſe, before a fleet can be rendezvouzed; for no doubt but the French, in that time, will ſend ſuccours, if they can. Farewell."

The EASY CHAIR.

COME, thou indulgent friend to ſoft Repoſe,
Whether with crimſon, green, or yellow lin'd;
Come with thy downy lap, and let's embrace,
While thus ſupine I ſink into thy arms:
When man can't ſaunter thro' the ſilent grove,
Or, under ſhade of tufted trees, alone
Indulge in Solitude his weary hours;
When chilling damps, or Winter's nipping froſt,
Denies acceſs to ſilent hawthorn bow'rs,
Oh grant him Heav'n! grant him your next beſt gift,
The ſoft, reclining, gentle, Eaſy Chair:
There if by gambol, or in jocund dance,
Or if by ſkating o'er the frozen ſtream
(Health-breeding Exerciſe) he chance to tire;
There, briſk Activity gives up her ſway
And yields dominion to all-pow'rful Eaſe.
Hail, ſmiling Eaſe! Philoſophy's great pride,
Mother of Meditation, and the nurſe
Of all the tribes in ſportive Fancy's train.
Without thy care great Newton ne'er had found
The Laws of Nature, or diſcover'd worlds.
Hail, cheerful Ruler of the mental pow'rs!
Here now accept a Vot'ry at thy ſhrine,
And cheer with ſmiles a wearied ſon of Care.

Holborn, Feb. 1. C. B.

By his MAJESTY's Authority,

On Saturday *was publiſhed*, Price Two-pence half-penny,

NUMBER XIX. of a New Daily Paper, entitled,

The PUBLIC LEDGER,

OR

Daily Regiſter of Commerce and Intelligence.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS our Truſty and Well-beloved *William Faden*, of our City of *London*, Printer, hath by his Petition, humbly repreſented unto Us, that he hath, at great Expence, engaged ſeveral Gentlemen to write and compile a Work entitled, The PUBLIC LEDGER, which the Petitioner moſt humbly apprehends will be of great Uſe to all Our Subjects, and eſpecially to thoſe who are any Ways concerned in Trade and Commerce: The Petitioner therefore moſt humbly prays Us togive him Our Royal Licence for the ſole Printing and Vending the ſaid Work: We do therefore by theſe Preſents, ſo far as may be agreeable to the Statute in that Caſe made and provided, grant unto him, the ſaid *William Faden*, his Executors, Adminiſtrators, and Aſſigns, Our Licence for the ſole Printing, Publiſhing, and Vending the ſaid Work, for the Term of 14 Years, ſtrictly forbidding all Our Subjects, within Our Kingdoms and Dominions, to reprint, abridge, or publiſh the ſame, either in the like, or in any other Volume or Volumes whatſoever, or to import, buy, vend, utter, or diſtribute any Copies thereof re-printed beyond the Seas, during the aforeſaid Term of 14 Years, without the Conſent and Approbation of the ſaid *William Faden*, his Heirs, Executors, and Aſſigns, under their Hands and Seals firſt had and obtained, as they will anſwer the contrary at their Perils. Whereof the Commiſſioners, and other Officers of Our Cuſtoms, the Maſter, Wardens, and Company of Stationers are to take Notice, that due Obedience may be rendered to Our Will and Pleaſure herein declared. Given at Our Court at *St. James's*, the 17th Day of *December*, 1759, in the 33d Year of our Reign.

By his Majeſty's Command, W. PITT.

To the PUBLIC.

THE Want which every Man feels of another's Help is the original Cauſe of Coalition and Society; and the Inſtitutions of Society are leſs imperfect, in Proportion as all Wants are more eaſily ſupplied; and they are ſupplied more eaſily, as the general Stock of the Community is better known, and each Man is more extenſively informed of the Occaſions, Abilities, and Poſſeſſions of the reſt.

The ſpeedy Circulation of Intelligence, and the mutual Communication of Propoſals and Deſigns, of Deſires to purchaſe, and of Willingneſs to ſell, is one of the great Arts by which Commerce is actuated and maintained. By this Neceſſity of Publication, the Newspapers are filled with Advertiſements, and the Walls, in Places of Concourſe, covered with Propoſals: Bills of Direction are given at every Shop, and Notices of Sales and Auctions ſcattered before Houſes, or forced into the Hands of Paſſengers.

All theſe Practices are convenient and beneficial; yet all theſe have proved inſufficient, and many Perſons are daily at a Loſs to find out what they want. A general Search, however advantageous, muſt be attended with ſuch Difficulty, and ſo much Time and Expence, as would render it almoſt impoſſible for any one to accompliſh; unleſs the great Variety of Buſineſs, Wants, Schemes, Propoſals, Orders, Meetings, Tranſactions, Invitations, and Amuſements, continually ſet forth in the Public Papers and Bills, are daily brought into one collected Point of View.

Attempts have been made for this Purpoſe, or perhaps rather meant by our Public Regiſter Offices; but upon ſo confined a Plan, however good the Deſign, that the Enquirers could, at beſt, only learn a few regiſtered Particulars, merely relative to the narrow Compaſs of the Bills of Mortality, and ſcarcely one in five hundred ever got the Information he required. Nor could it be otherwiſe; for as all Intelligence at theſe Offices depended on their Cuſtomers, and was regiſtered at their Expence, the Deſign naturally became abortive for want of Support from the Proprietors, who, being able to give but little Information of their own, could afford little Aid to thoſe who ſtood in need of their Aſſiſtance.

From this univerſal Emulation of forcing Advertiſements into Notice through different Papers, and by various other Methods, it muſt neceſſarily follow, that Intelligence, however copious, is confuſed; that as the Number of Particulars is greater, that which is ſought will be leſs eaſily found. No ſingle Hand receives all Bills; no ſingle Eye peruſes all News-Papers. Not only Patience is wearied, but Time is loſt, and the Opportunity ſlipt away. The Advertiſement of To-day is forgotten To-morrow, and fear of the Expence will not allow it to be often repeated. The Offices may be ſearched for more permanent Regiſters; but they have failed ſo often that they are now leſs frequently viſited.

Experience, therefore, has long ſhewn, that there is yet wanting a Paper, which may ſerve as an Index to all other Papers and Publications, and which will ſupply the Deficiencies of each from all the reſt, yet not render any of them uſeleſs: as, inſtead of giving the full Account required, it will only ſhew the Paper or Place in which the Advertiſement or Public Notice may be found. Of this Index each Paper exhibits a Specimen, and a ſingle Specimen demonſtrates its Utility.

By this Index, to our *Wants and Deſires*, will be raiſed ſuch a Fund of Intelligence and uſeful Knowledge, relating to the Trade, Commerce, Propoſals, Schemes, and Connexions of Mankind, as may not improperly be called the Bank of Enquiry, which bringing all Parties together, as it were in a Center, will readily help them to whatever they require, and every Man to ſee at one View as he ſits at Home in his Chair, the various Solicitudes of the reſt, and know where to avail himſelf of the Wants of others, or to ſupply thoſe of his own.

To leave nothing unattempted which may promote our Scheme of general Information, an Office is erected in *St. Paul's Church-Yard*, next Door to the Great Toy-Shop, in which is repoſited the *Public Ledger*, where all Papers of Intelligence, publiſhed within the Kingdom, with Minutes of all Advertiſements, Bills, Propoſals, Schemes, Deſigns, Projects, and Notices, will be regiſtered, in Alphabetical Order according to their Subjects, and their Dates, in ſuch a Manner that every Enquirer, on paying *Three-Pence* for ſearching the Office, may find whatever he can require, or be convinced that he requires what is no where to be found. And to render the Purpoſe of Advertiſing more complete and effectual than it has hitherto been, it is propoſed that every Advertiſement inſerted in the *Public Ledger* ſhall be alſo regiſtered in the Office with as many or as few Particulars as the Advertiſer ſhall think proper; and that the Expence of the whole for every Advertiſement of a moderate Length, ſhall not exceed Three Shillings. So that by advertiſing in this Paper, he that deſires to conceal any Part of his Propoſal from the Public Eye, may inſert a ſhort Hint in the Paper, and Regiſter longer and more explicit Account in the Office, and expreſs his Thoughts obſcurely to thoſe whom he does not wiſh to underſtand them, and more clearly and at large to others whoſe Curioſity, or Intereſt ſhall lead them to inſpect the *Public Regiſter*; the eaſy Acceſs to which, being ſo much more agreeable to the Enquirer than a private Application, will be another Advantage in Advertiſing peculiar to this Paper.

But as Regiſtring alone has been found very ineffectual, it is propoſed that nothing ſhall be regiſtered in the Books of the Office, till it has been firſt advertiſed in the Ledger. By the former of which it will be kept on Record (unleſs deſired to be withdrawn) and by the latter made known to the Public as often as is neceſſary. And for the Convenience of thoſe who may want to conſult the Office from diſtant Places, a ſufficient Number of Clerks will give Attendance from eight o'clock in the morning till ſix in the Evening; who beſides admitting every Perſon to conſult the Regiſter at *Three-pence*, as above-mentioned, will anſwer all Letters with the utmoſt Punctuality, on the Receipt of one Shilling for each; ſo that thoſe who live in the moſt diſtant Parts of the Kingdom, may have Acceſs to the Regiſter, almoſt as eaſily as thoſe who reſide in *London*.

Thus much, however extenſive, is only one Part of our Plan; yet the grand One, it muſt be confeſſed, and calculated for the real Uſe of, perhaps Nine Parts in Ten of the Nation; for the Buſy and Active, the Curious and Circumſpect, will all in their Turn find ſome uſeful Hint or Reference to aſſiſt their various Occaſions. But that the Man of Leiſure and Retirement, who reads for Pleaſure and Amuſement, may alſo find his Account in inſpecting the Public Ledger, one Part of it will be appropriated to Public Occurrences, both Foreign and Domeſtic, in which if we do not excel all other Daily Papers, we ſhall take Care not to fall ſhort of any.

We are unwilling to raiſe Expectations which we may, perhaps, find ourſelves unable to ſatisfy; and, therefore, have made no mention of Criticiſm or Literature, which yet we do not profeſſedly exclude, nor ſhall we reject any Political Eſſays, that are apparently calculated for the Public Good. In a Nation, like ours, equally ſtudious of Knowledge and of Gain, he that neglects the Sciences will be deſpiſed, even by many of thoſe whom he may aſſiſt in Commerce; and he that appears indifferent about National Concerns will never have a clear Title to the Favour and Eſteem of the Public, which is what we are moſt ſollicitous to deſerve.

The PROPRIETORS.

N. B. Gentlemen, in *London*, may be ſupplied with this Paper by applying to Mr. BRISTOW, Publiſher, next the Great Toy Shop, in *St. Paul's Church-Yard*; and thoſe who live in the Country may have it regularly, from the General Poſt Office, by applying to any Poſtmaſter in the Neighbourhood where they reſide.

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LONDON, Printed for R. STEVENS, at *Pope's-head*, next Door to the *Chapter Coffee-houſe*, in *Paternoſter Row*; and W. FADEN, in *Wine-Office-Court, Fleetſtreet*; where Advertiſements and Letters to the Author are taken in, and where all Perſons may be regularly ſerved with this Paper.